THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

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☞ The proprietors have undertaken the publication with the determination of making it permanent: they would therefore suggest to all those who would wish to see the FARMER become a durable and useful paper, the propriety of not only interesting themselves in its circulation, but also of contributing to its columns.

☞ Those gentlemen to whom we have taken the liberty to forward this number, if they shall think favorably of the undertaking, and of the merits of the work, will oblige us by forwarding us their names, and those of any friends to whom such a paper as this would be desirable. As it is of its kind *unique* in this state, and intended for general circulation, we expect to look abroad for a great part of our patronage.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The remarks on *Pruning* in No. 1. of the Genesee Farmer, appear to be correct, when that operation is managed in the usual manner; but it has been my practice for several years past, to prune in autumn and in winter, applying a coat of boiled tar and brick dust, or of common paint, immediately to the naked wood; and I have been led to believe that no time is more favorable.

I was induced to try this experiment, partly in consequence of being often from home at the usual season; and partly from a desire to test the prevalent opinion that autumnal pruning was very injurious to fruit trees; for I could not perceive why an artificial covering which protected the wood from the weather, would not be a good substitute for living bark. I began the work, therefore, as soon as the leaves were fallen; and I never saw trees bear pruning better. *A considerable part of my fruit garden was pruned two months ago.*

Permit me to add that it is a maxim in *Surgery* to SAVE SKIN, and in *pruning* to SAVE BARK. The *saw* therefore ought to be used in preference to the *axe*, so as to cut the larger branches square off. In some trees (as in the *Fall Pippen*) the limbs are much less, 2 or 3 inches from the trunk; and if taken off at that distance, would be much sooner covered up by the new wood. It is injudicious, however, to leave the stumps too long, as well as to cut too close to the trunk. D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga co. 1st mo. 10, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

"With all thy gettings get understanding."

I was strongly impressed with an idea advanced by a celebrated lecturer in this village not long since—"*Teach facts, and let every one draw their own inferences and conclusions;*" and it is palpaple to my mind that if done on the plain, open and broad basis of eternal truth, and in a manner adapted to the capacities of all, the result must be uniform and irresistible. This brings me to the point I would be at. Although I hold it one of our duties, together with a diligent study of the holy scriptures, to attend the studious and pious readings of the occult wisdom, mercy and omniscience of our beneficent Creator, as is weekly and daily expounded by a learned, eloquent and pious clergy: yet I would ask, are these the only sources from which we can derive a just, exalted and overpowering sense of the wonderful invention, knowledge and wisdom of that mighty hand which formed and fashioned all things? Is it not profitable to look through "nature up to nature's God?" Does not every blade of grass, every leaf, every blossom, the humble moss, that the unpractised eye passes by unheeding and without notice—yea, do not "the very stones preach of his whereabout?" Does not all organic matter and beings speak to us, trumpet-tongued, that there is a God, and one whose power and wisdom in the construction of the humblest particle of reproductive matter, leave the invention of man panting and toiling at an immeasurable distance behind?

In the words of my caption, *get understanding*, not exclusively in the sense that the noisy, prosing fanatic of the conventicle will tell you the construction is—but diligently study nature and her works, and there learn that it is impossible for man to fathom many of the hidden and wonderful secrets which he can see but not comprehend; and others which, with the philosophical mind and microscopic eye, he can comprehend but not imitate; and while silent with admiration at the wondrous machine, is irresistibly drawn to admire, worship and adore the greatness and wisdom of Him who contrived and created it.

To cultivate such a feeling and propensity, and to bring the subject familiarly before some of your readers, in a plain and unvarnished manner, I propose to send you, as leisure shall permit, short histories of such plants, vines and trees as have particularly fallen under my notice, together with observations on their diseases and cultivation, and occasionally accompanied with remarks relative to vegetable phytology, not only to inculcate a taste for the delightful and healthful avocations of floral and horticultural employment, but as a sort of imperfect manual for those who have not the experience and reading, that fifty vernal springs and mellow autumns have given to me.

DIOECIA.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Although nearly a stranger in this *new world*, allow me to introduce myself to you, by ordering your paper, and to your readers by a few remarks, which, as I offer them gratuitously, and am not dogmatical enough to pass them by *tale*, but by *weight*, you will oblige me by inserting them.

Jan. 1831. B. MAULY.

TRANSPLANTING.

Two very opposite opinions are taken and maintained, by nursery-men and gardeners, as to the proper time of transplanting trees, one recommending the autumn, and the other the spring, at, or before, the swelling of the bud. But as there probably is a best time, and as an old *chum* of mine used to say, "*the best way is as good as any*," let us look at the facts and circumstances of the case, and try to draw a *rationale* in favor of one or the other system.

The sap, or the water that forms the sap, is taken up by a set of fine tufted, hair-like roots, or capiliary vessels, which are always at, or about the extremeties of the main roots, and which are principally lost in taking up, both by cutting them off, as well as by the loose earth being shaken off from those roots which are taken up with the tree; this happens alike to both theories. Now when, or at what period, are these important agents, on which the future *vegetability* depends, the most likely to be reproduced, for it appears by a set of accurate experiments made in England, that they are renewed with wonderful rapidity, in certain seasons; and it also appears by a set of experiments by Du Hamel, instituted for the purpose of determining whether the circulation stopped with the fall of the leaf, that it does not, but is continued in a sluggish and dull manner, from the period of deciduction, or fall of the leaf, till the putting out again in the spring, and that a continual elongation of the fibrous roots were plainly perceptible every two weeks that the plants subjected were examined, and even the same plants blossomed and perfected their seeds, only in winter. These observations were made where the thermometer ranges from 10 deg. below, to 30 above freezing, during winter months, and would not apply to any of our weather that is below freezing point: now if there is a circulation going on after the fall of the leaf, and an increase of the mouths that feed the system, then, I think, at, or immediately before the fall of the leaf, is the best period, as the fall rains, winter snows, and spring thaws, certainly close the ground, and bring the fine particles of the soil in contact with the roots, in a better and more natural manner than any spring operation that they do or can undergo: and especially if the trees have to be transported any distance, and are received late. On the other hand, it is maintained by those that recommend spring planting, that the leaves are the only manipulators and manufacturers of the sap that forms new wood, or can create new roots, and that if there is a circulation, it is only in the anterial system, and is only consequent on expansion and contraction by heat and cold; and therefore a tree taken fresh from its native soil, with all its energies just commencing and bursting into life, with a genial sun, and refreshing showers, is the proper time to transplant any tree. To all this, I offer the following objections: That very warm forward springs bring out the buds prematurely, and expose them to frosts, to which the autumn set tree is not as liable, and a tree may be set in the fall, and have from two to three months without much freezing weather. The roots are firmer fixed, and more of them produced, and the danger of the bleeding of the roots, when cut or broken in the spring, is lessened. To which allow me to add my own experience, as well as that of a majority of the best gardeners I have found in the country. Peach, plumb, and apricots may be an exception to my theory, as in fall planting, the small limbs sometimes winter kill, and I have known the peach to do well when set out in the blossom.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

INQUIRY.

A few years since I collected a large quantity of manure for a hot bed; it was from a horse stable and had been kept under shelter, and had began to heat before I moved it. Thinking that the first heat would have the effect to keep it cooler afterwards, I had my bed made about twenty feet along, eight feet wide, and four feet high. This was covered with soil and a frame and glass in the common way. As soon as the earth within the frame was warm, seeds were sown which soon came up, but within a few days the young plants drooped, and upon examining them, their roots had perished. I had also put some potatoes into the edges of the bed in order to sprout them; upon examination I found them as soft as if they had been boiled. I then made large holes through the manure with a stake to let off the heat—I stirred the ground in the frame and again sowed it with seeds and but few of them, vegetated. I sowed it a third time, and was surprized to find not one vegetated, although the bed was in good condition as to warmth—those that had come up of the second sowing most of them died. I had the dirt taken from the frame, and new put in, and again sowed it; the seeds came up and grew well. I had some of the same seeds planted in the soil which had been taken from the frame, not one of which vegetated. I repeated it a second and third time, not one grew. Now, Messrs. Editors, will you or any of your correspondents tell me the reason why this soil would not vegetate seeds.

A FARMER.

HORTICULTURE.

The following communication, in the New England Farmer, from the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be read with pleasure by the Horticulturist, the Moralist, and the Christian. On the one hand, he exhibits the odiousness of vice: on the other, recommends a pleasing, profitable antidote. To such men we must look for the protection of our liberties, both moral and political.

From the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN—Although commendable efforts have been made in several parts of the country, to introduce and multiply most of the choice varieties of fruits, and our cities are now tolerably well supplied, from the gardens and orchards in their immediate vicinities, still, there is a lamentable negligence, of this important culture, throughout the union. Without going beyond the bounds of our own Commonwealth, how rare is it to find any fruit, other than the most indifferent wilding apples, save in a few gardens, or estates in some of the most flourishing villages. Strawberries, raspberries, cherries, apricots, plumbs, peaches, pears, and grafted apples are so little cultivated, that a large portion of the inhabitants never even taste them, during the successive seasons of their maturity; and every owner of an acre of land, could annually enjoy them all, with but trifling labour and expense A few rods of ground, appropriated to a nursery, would afford stocks for all the kinds of fruit trees, which flourish in this climate. Scions or buds, of the best varieties, are easily obtained; and in a few years, each house, however humble, may be embowered in the shade of many of the most excellent kinds of fruit trees, affording not only an abundant supply to the family during summer and autumn, but during winter, and until strawberries and cherries announce the commencement of a new pomonal year.

A few hours, in the morning and evening, could be devoted to a fruit garden, which, without interfering with the other duties of the farmer, or mechanic, would insure the comforts and pleasures of its products to the whole family.

There is a too general impression, that much skill and great labor are indispensable, to manage fruit trees successfully, but the same intelligence and attention, which insure a harvest of corn and grain, are the only requisites. Those who have made the experiment will vouch for the truth of this assertion; and there are but few farmers, who are willing to acknowledge, that their neighbors are more able than themselves, or can use the implements of their profession with better judgment, adroitness, and success: still they must perceive, that there are individuals, in their vicinity, of neither greater capacity nor means, who exhibit vigorous trees and beautiful fruit.—Why, then, with equal talent and resources, are not such meritorious experiments imitated?

There is one objection, which is very generally urged for not establishing a fruit garden,—the depredations which are committed upon them. To prevent this, it is only necessary to make them universal, and thus leaving none to intrude —for all being either in possession of the luxuries which they afford, or enabled to purchase them at a moderate price, the temptation to plunder is removed. Who, but the most abandoned, robs a corn or potatoe field? Equally secure would be the fruit trees, if they were rendered as common.

But as to this too common vice, are we not all, in some degree, accountable for its existence? Is it treated with sufficient seriousness? Is not the pilfering of fruit thought much too lightly of in the community? And are not children induced to view it, as a very slight, and even an excusable offence,—something to be laughed at, rather than to be denounced; and all this from the indifference with which parents are apt to regard such transgressions. In point of criminality, where is the difference between stealing fruit, or the fence which encloses it,—an apple, or a plough,—cherries, or silver spoons,—melons, or any other article belonging to the proprietor? If the law has not made it theft, it is an offence punishable by a heavy fine. Morality is as much outraged by taking a peach, as the spade at the door, and to treat such acts in children, as unworthy of reproof, is a derelection of duty, which neither virtue or religion can tolerate: for the doing wrong in the slightest manner, is most often the commencement of a career of depravity, which brings disgrace and ruin upon the deluded or heedless offender.

A man's ground should be considered as sacred as his house; and every article on his estate, as secure against robbery, as if it were protected by locks and bars. The very fact that most of the property of the farmer is exposed, and without any other protection than the morals of the people, makes it still more imperious, that such an exalted sense of honor and honesty should be inculcated, as to give not only security to the products of rural industry, but a confidence beyond the sanctity of the laws. Of what value are morals, which are limited by the statute book, and consist in doing whatever does not subject the individual to the penalties of the criminal code? But placing this subject in the most favorable light, for those who have been in the habit, of either deeming it of such little moment as not to merit grave consideration, or as a foible incident to youth, and not very objectionable at any age, still they are bound to change their conduct;—this, *politeness and common decency of manners* require. If they believe there is no great harm in *taking*, there is much of *rudeness* in not having the *civility* to first *ask permission*. If what is desired, is of small value, it will most commonly be cheerfully granted, and the donor is happy to have it in his power, to do an act of kindness, and the receiver if not grateful, he at least has the satisfaction of reflecting, that he has acted like an honest man, and a christian, and that he has observed the courtesies of life. Should, however, the owner refuse the boon, there is still consolation; either it was of greater value than had been presumed, and thus an injury has been prevented; or he was not of a generous disposition; and then comes the ejaculation,—thank God, there are but few such men! let the odium be upon him; our hands are unstained.

On the continent of Europe, there are but few fences in the country; the grounds are unprotected even on the highway, and although burdened by grape vines and trees loaded with delicious fruit, no one thinks of taking the smallest quantity, without the approbation of the proprietor. Lady Morgan observes, in her travels, "that property of this description is held sacred, in proportion as it lies exposed. Having alighted from our carriage, to spare the spring, in a rough road, that wound through a wilderness of fruit trees, I asked a boy who was lying reading under one of these, whether I might take an apple: he replied coolly, 'they are not mine.' But you sometimes help yourself, I dare say. He raised his head, and looking at me, with an expression of humorous sarcasm, he replied, "You mean that I steal; do you not, madam? No, madam, *it is better to ask for one, than to turn thief for an apple.*"

If horticultural socieies were established in each county, for no other purpose than to collect seeds, buds, scions and plants, for distribution, much could be effected in a few years towards covering our naked fields with fruit trees. A very small fund would be sufficient for this purpose, and when the members had obtained the best varieties, how rapidly would they be disseminated among the inhabitants of every town. Besides the benefits which would be derived from an abundance of excellent fruit, vegetable gardens would naturally claim more attention, and a taste for flowers, and ornamental trees and shrubs, would soon be induced, and at last universally prevail.

With the picturesque topographical features which Massachusetts presents, nothing is wanting to render its scenery as interesting, and its villages as beautiful as those of any other country. In England, scarcely a cottage exists that is not surrounded by fruit trees, shrubs and flowers, while the neat esculent compartment,—often containing less than a rood of land, supplies much of the food for the industrious inmates of the modest dwelling. In Holland and Germany, it is the general attention which all ranks in society bestow upon the grounds about their habitations, which gives such a pleasing aspect to those countries.

Why then should not such examples be emulated in the United States, where the industrious are so independent in their rights, and domestic circumstances; where there are infinitely greater means, within the command of the cultivators of the soil; where each is the lord of the domain in which he resides, and garners up his undivided harvest, free and exempt from all exactions.

Besides the pleasure, comfort, and economical advantages, which are derivable from well managed fruit and vegetable gardens, their sanative influence is of inestimable value—not only as respects the fortunate families which directly participate in the various products they afford, but the whole community.—That fruit is not merely healthy, but is even an antidote and cure for many diseases, there is not the least doubt. We have the opinion of the ablest physicians, in support of this position; but as very erroneous impressions are still prevalent on this subject, it is believed that the following extract will be read with interest;—at least by all lovers of fruit.

Accept assurances of my great respect.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinly Place, Dec. 20, 1830.

The extract alluded to, is necessarily omitted.

CRIMINAL SUITS AGAINST ANIMALS.

By the following article copied from a French paper into the U. S. Gazette, it seems that animals, which people in modern times have generally deemed dumb and brute, were once held amenable to the laws which are designed to regulate the conduct of man in society, and are addressed to rational and intelligent beings. If this narrative is true, let no man hereafter deny "the march of mind;" and if such nonsense was ever practised in grave Courts of Justice, believed by the *learned* Judges and sanctioned by the great mass of people, we no longer wonder at the sway which priests and impostors, in times past, maintained over the public mind. To burn a *sow* for injuring a child, and a *man* because he happened to believe a little more or a little less than the prevailing creed of the times, are alike creditable to the age, and prove that mankind in those days were both fools and villains. The article makes mention of several suits prosecuted against May bugs, snails, and rats, and concludes with the following interesting and unique legal information:

"In 1266, a hog was burnt alive at Nontenayaux-Roses, by order of the officers of justice, for having devoured an infant. In 1386, a sentence of the judge of Falaise condemned

a sow to have her fore foot and head cut off, on conviction of having caused serious injury to a child. The execution took place in front of the city hall, and cost 10 sous 6 deniers—the animal having been previously dressed in the habit of a man. In 1389, a horse was likewise condemned to death for having killed his master. Not to go so far back—Gaspard Bailey, an attorney at law in Chamberry, published in 1668, a treatise, *ex professo* upon this species of suits, in which he gave the formula of subpœna, of defence, of judgment, &c.

"Among the manuscripts belonging to the royal family, there is one containing the original of a judgment pronounced by the judge of Lavigny in Bourgogne, against a sow with her six pigs, which had committed homicide upon the person of a child 5 years old, named Jean Martin. The following are a few of the passages of this important sentence:

"After having considered the case and heard the testimony, having consulted the customs and usages of Bourgogne, and considering ourselves in the presence of God, we condemn John Bailli's sow to be confiscated and delivered to the executioner, to be hung by the neck untill she shall be dead; and with reference to the pigs, as it has not been clearly proved that they had any participation in the crime, we defer sentence upon them, and consent that they be restored to the said John Bailli, he giving security for their appearance, should their guilt be made manifest hereafter." A reference to a report of the case shows that the little pigs were afterwards honorably acquitted.

"The French Parliament showed itself not less wise in this respect, than the provincial courts. One of its sentences in 1604, condemned an ass to be hung and burnt; and previously in 1466, it confirmed a sentence of the judge of Corbeil, sentencing a *man* and a *hog*, who were executed together. Examples of this kind might be greatly multiplied—one especially of Sardaigne, might be considered still more *outre*. We must defer our case to our next *report*."

THE USE OF SNOW TO THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Were we to judge from appearances only, we might imagine that so far from being useful to the earth, the cold humidity of *snow* would be detrimental to vegetation. But the experience of all ages asserts the contrary. Snow, particularly in those northern regions, where the ground is covered with it for several months fructifies the earth by guarding the corn, or other vegetables, from the intense cold of the air, and especially from the cold and piercing winds. It has been a vulgar opinion, very generally received that snow fertilizes the land on which it falls more than rain, in consequence of the nitrous salts which it is supposed to acquire in freezing. But it appears from the experiments of Magraff, in the year 1731, that the chemical difierence between rain and snow water is exceedingly small; that the latter contains a somewhat less proportion of earth than the former, but neither of them contain either earth, or any kind of salt, in any quantity, which can be sensibly efficacious in promoting vegetation. The peculiar agency of snow, as a fertilizer, in preference to rain, may be ascribed to its furnishing a covering to the roots of vegetables, by which they are guarded from the influence of atmospheric cold, and the internal heat of the earth, is prevented from escaping. The internal parts of the earth are heated uniformly to the fifty-eighth degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer. This degree of heat is greater than that in which the watery juice of vegetables freeze, and it is propagated from the inward parts of the earth to the surface on which the vegetables grow. The atmosphere being heated by the sun in different climates, and in the same climates at different seasons, communicates to the surface of the earth, and to some distance below it, the degree of heat and cold which prevails in itself. Different vegetables are able to preserve life under different degrees of cold, but all of them perish when the cold which reaches them is extreme. Providence has therefore, in the coldest climates, provided a covering of snow for the roots of vegetables, by which they are protected from the influence of the atmospheric cold. The snow keeps in the internal heat of the earth which surrounds the roots of vegetables and defends them from the cold of the atmosphere.—*Enc. Ag.*

ON UNFERMENTED MANURES.

In favor of the application of farm yard dung in a recent state, a great mass of facts may be found in the writings of scientific agriculturists.

A. Young, in an essay on manures, adduces a number of excellent authorities in support of the plan. Many who doubted, have been lately convinced, and perhaps there is no subject of investigation, in which there is such a union of theoretical and practical evidence.

Within the last seven years, Coke (the Norfolk farmer) has entirely given up the system formerly adopted on his farm, of applying fermented dung; and his crops have been as good since as they ever were, and his manure goes nearly twice as far. A great objection against slightly fermented dung, is, that weeds spring up more luxuriantly where it is applied. If there are seeds carried out in the dung, they certainly will germinate; but it is seldom that this can be the case to any extent, and if the land is not cleaned of weeds, any kind of manure, fermented or unfermented, will occasion their rapid growth. In cases where farm yard dung cannot be immediately applied to crops, the destructive fermentation should be prevented as much as possible. The surface should be defended as much as possible from the oxygen of the atmosphere; a compact marl, or a tenaceous clay offers the best protection against the air, and before the dung is covered, it should be dried as much as possible. If the dung is found to heat strongly, it should be turned over and cooled by exposure to the air.—*Agricuultral Encyclopedia.*

SIGNS OF A GOOD FARMER.

His corn land is ploughed in the fall. He seldom lets his work drive him. Has a cooking stove, with plenty of pipe to it. The wood lots he possesses are fenced. His sled is housed in summer, and his cart, plough, and wheelbarrow, winter and summer when not in use: has as many yoke of good oxen as he has horses: does not feed his hogs with whole grain: lights may be seen in his house before break of day in winter: his hog-pen is boarded inside and out: has plenty of weeds and mud in his yard in the fall: all his manure is carried out from his buildings and barn-yard twice each year, and chip dung once—his cattle are almost all tied up in the winter—he begins to find that manure put on land in a green state is the most profitable—raises three times as many turnips and potatoes for his stock, as he does for his family—has a good ladder raised against the roof of his house—has more lamps in his house than candlesticks—has a house on purpose to keep his ashes in, and an iron or tin vessel to take them up—has a large barn and small house—seldom has more pigs than cows—he fences before he ploughs, and manures before he sows—he deals more for cash than on credit.—*New England Farmer.*

ENCOURAGING TO CULTIVATORS OF FRUITS

Mr. Samuel R. Johnson, of Charlestown, Mass. has recieved this year $51,36 for the produce of a single plumb tree, in his garden, this season, besides giving away considerable of the fruit to his friends. The tree produces the Bolmer's Washington plumb, and has yielded but little short of $50 per annum for the last three years.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The annexed passage of a letter, written by Dr. Sproston, of the Erie sloop of war, while serving in the West Indies, is printed among the documents accompaning the latest annual report from the Navy Department:—

"Since the date of my last, the use of the chloride of lime, as therein mentioned, has been steadily persevered in on board of the ship and in conjunction with other judicial measures of the health police, adopted since the commencement of the summer, has procured for us under Providence an exemption from epidemic disease. That it has done so, is a more strongly corroborative of its efficacy than might seem apparent, were I not to mention, that, during the first six months of our service on the West India station, many circumstances in relation to the climate, the ship, and the crew conspired with great force towards the production of general disease.—Such were in the early months, much rainy and boisterous weather; afterwards of excessive and continued heat, to a degree unusual, even in the West Indies; the crowded and imperfectly ventilated state of the hold and birth deck: the laborious and harassing duties of the crew, their clothing illy regulated, with a small allowance of water, and a paucity of those comforts which are calculated to ameliorate the nature and effects of sea diet. These and many other unfavorable circumstances existing during the first cruize gave to the cases of fever, which occasionally did occur, about forty in the whole, a high grade of character, and powerfully predisposed to the developement of general diaease. That epidemic malignant fever was not produced, I unhesitatingly ascribe to the unremitted use of chloride, and such other measures of precaution as it was in the power of the medical officers to adopt. On board of the other vessels of this squadron, where the chloride of lime has been used still happier results have boon obtained. I believe that a case of any description has not occurred in any of them. On board the Peacock, howeverthe chloride of lime or chloride in any form, had not been used. The higher order and supposed general sweetness of this vessel, were deemed to render it unnecessary. The fact, therefore, stands in high relief, that there has not yet occurred in our navy an instance of malignant disease where the chloride of lime has been steadily used as a preventive.

We learn says the Buffalo Journal by a letter received in this town from Lexington, Ky. that *John J. Crittenden, Esq.* Speaker of the house of assembly, was chosen U. S. Senator for that state on the 4th inst. No particulars were given.

ORIGINAL.

THE ROSE.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING IT.

The rose may justly be termed the Queen of Flowers; and there are but few people who are not more or less pleased with their cultivation. The first object to those cultivating, is, to procure choice varieties, as to beauty and fragrance of the flower; next to these qualifications, handsome shaped tops, upon hardy free-growing stocks. Most kinds of Roses are disposed to grow low and branching, making rather an unsightly hedge, than otherwise; to correct this, and perpetuate the most desirable varieties, are the objects of the Floriculturist. Roses are propagated by seeds from single roses, by layers, offsets, or cuttings. The former method is to be preferred where handsome, straight, clean stems are wanted. Varieties may be continued by budding or grafting. As the sweet or green brier, common in the New England states, is the hardiest of all the roses, so is it better calculated for stocks, than most other kinds. Those who would propagate them by seeds, should gather them in autumn, and bury them in some convenient place, where they should be allowed to remain until the second spring, as they will not vegetate the first season after planting, but require to lie in the ground through two winters; the second spring they should be taken up, and planted out in ridges, raised six or eight inches above the level of the surrounding surface.—When the seeds have vegetated, and the young plants have attained the height of three or four inches, begin to level down the ridges, by removing the earth from the roots, at the same time cutting away the horizontal fibres, leaving only the tap or perpendicular root. This operation should be repeated, as the plant increases in size, until the ridge is reduced to a level with the surrounding surface. By this operation, the body of the young plant is extended six or eight inches below the cotyledones or seed leaves; and, as there are not any buds formed below them, that part of the body gained from the root, will be free from sprouts. By this method, young trees may be raised, which will not be troublesome by throwing out suckers or sprouts, and the body may be kept free from side limbs, as easy as an apple tree. When the stock has been thus raised, it may be budded or grafted as other trees. The spines upon that part of the stock to be operated upon, should be removed some time previous to the operation, and when the stocks are headed down, the ends should be covered with grafting wax, to prevent water from penetrating the pith.—As the green brier is a free grower, those stocks intended for training about windows should be budded or grafted high. Some people are fond of having different kinds of roses upon the same stalk, but they do not form as handsome heads as those which have but one kind. Roses, like other trees should be pruned in the spring, and those who would have flowers in perfection, should keep the top of them of wood, and shorten the luxuriant growths of the preceding year. Those who wish to cultivate new varieties should sow the seed from fine single ones, and if seeds can be procured from bushes where a number of different kinds grew in contact, the chance for variety will be greater.

GRAPE SOIL.

We have received from our friend and correspondent, Horatio Gates Spafford, an acknowledgment of the receipt of the first number of the Genesee Farmer, together with his advice, as to the course which should be pursued, in order to make the paper useful to the readers.

From the well known reputation of this man, his long acquaintance with the different parts of our country, his opinions are entitled to the greatest deference from the agricultural part of community. Mr. Spafford has, for a number of years past, been much engaged in collecting information, and making experiments, on the cultivation of the grape, both by seedlings, and collecting the finest varieties of our native grapes, as well as making experiments with foreign ones. We think we cannot do our readers a greater favor, than by giving his observations, taking it for granted, that it is as good authority as we can produce, and that farmers and others may trust to them without fear of being deceived. He says—

"As to the vine, much of your attention should be directed to it. The country south of Lake Ontario, in this state, certainly has a climate more congenial to the vine, than any country on the south of Lake Erie, even to the Ohio river. I know those countries, and am confident of the facts as stated. Your soil, particularly on your poorest lands, the high dry ridges, and rocky lands, is *grape soil*, and the sooner found out the better, in my opinion. There is no region of the United States, certainly none east of the Chesapeake, or north of the Valley of the Tennessee or Cumberland rivers, where the vine will become a staple production, or succeed so well, as in your region. Much of this is due to the great depth of lake Ontario, as explained in many of my publications. At first, however, the cultivators of the vine, especially, if they commence with *little* experience, *great* fields, *too many* vines at the outset, must expect more or less disappointment. The true way is, to begin with a few vines, and by learning from experience, both as to management and varieties, or kinds, extend to more, say from a garden with a few vines, to a vineyard. Try to make it a general thing, that every man who owns a farm, or garden, or both, shall have growing a few vines, some of foreign origin, if they please, but by no means *neglect to cultivate some of the best natives.*"

N. B. It appears to be the opinion of most men experienced in the cultivation of the grape, in this country, that we should rely on the native American grapes, for wine making, as the vines are more hardy, better bearers, and the flavor of the wine is found to be superior to that produced by foreign grapes, grown in this climate.

SUN FLOWER.

As we have noticed this plant growing year after year in the fields in our country, without cultivation, we are induced to believe that the soil and climate are extremely well adapted to the growth of it as a field crop. We were particularly struck with the growth of it in a field, a little west of Penfield, on the intervale; it continued to grow several years without cultivation, and yet the plants were large and vigorous. It may be said, that there are no mills for extracting the oil: granted; but once commence the cultivation of the seed, and you may rest assured that some Yankee will furnish a mill, or purchase the seed of you.

NUTRITIVE MATTER.

The following is taken from Sir H. Davy's Table of Nutritive Matter afforded by different vegetables, and may be found useful to farmers, in making calculations as to the worth of different crops, for feeding stock, &c. Indian corn, not being the produce of the Island of Great Britain, was not analized by him, but we give the results from other chemists:

1000 parts of each gave the following:—

Winter Wheat,	955.	Rye,	792
Spring Wheat,	940.	Barley meal,	920
Indian Corn,	800.	Oat meal,	670
Potatoes,	250.	Turnips	42

Now if we make a Table from the above calculations, giving to each the produce of an acre (as near as may be) we shall see at once the relative value of each compared with the other, as contributing to the support of animal life:

	lbs.		lbs. nutritive matter.
Potatoes,	12,500	would give	3,125
Indian corn,	2,400	"	1920
W. Wheat,	1,200	"	1,146
Rye,	900	"	712
Barley,	1,200	"	943
Oats,	960	"	552
Turnips,	7,500	"	315

Thus it appears, that one acre of Potatoes is equal to about two acres of Indian Corn-three of Wheat, four of Rye or Barley, six of Oats, or ten of Turnips. Should the above table be found incorrect, we will thank any of our farming friends to forward a more accurate one, and we will give it a place in our columns.

COFFEE.

We know this is a hum-drum subject, and directions for making it, are found in Almanacs, Journals, and Newspapers, from the time of *Wouter Von Twiller* to the present day, and yet a cup of good coffee is rare to be met with in the country. Now we had rather rummage all the almanacs from Beers down to Giddings, than drink one cup of the sylabub stuff frequently given us at public houses in the country. The French are allowed to drink excellent coffee, and the following we know to be the method practiced by many of them for making it. Their kitchens are provided with a coffee pot, or pitcher, into which the coffee is leached: a leach or vessel fitted to the top of it, so as to set into it an inch or two; the bottom of the leach is perforated full of small holes: a canvass bag, made to fit the inside of the leach, having a hoop sewed in the top, to prevent it falling within the vessel: a pipkin, or sauce-pan, of sufficient size to heat water. Having selected and roasted coffee, according to taste, they proceed to grind it moderately fine, and at evening wet with cold water as much as they wish to use in the morning; this is put into the canvass bag, within the leach, and boiling water poured upon the coffee until sufficient quantity is passed through for use; during this operation, the vessels are placed in a situation to be kept hot, but not boil, as that would injure the flavor of the coffee. After the first making, the coffee is taken from the bag, and kept for the next making, when it is put into the sauce-pan, and to it one half of the quantity of water to be used; this is boiled, and the water decanted upon the new coffee in the leach, when the other half of the water is put upon the dregs, and again boiled and decanted as before; after which, the old dregs are thrown away, having been

deprived of all their strength. By this process, the fine flavor of the new coffee is not dissipated by boiling, and by tne after boiling all the extract is obtained. This is not only an economical method,but we will assure those who feel disposed to try it, the pleasure of drinking coffee in great perfection.

WHEAT.

As wheat is the staple article of this section of our country, we cannot take too much pains in selecting those varieties which have the most good qualities. It may be difficult to determine what kinds of wheat will succeed best, under all circumstances, in different parts of our country. In one part, the wheat may winter-kill; in another, be destroyed by the Hessian fly; in a third, be cut off by rust.—But we are highly favored in this region; the two first are misfortunes which rarely happen, and the third only in unfavorable seasons.—When those points are disposed of, the inquiry will be,which kind produces most,and which sells best in market. With regard to the first, much difference of opinion prevails, but all agree that the wheat known in this market by the name of *white flint*, bears a higher price than any other kind, by about two cents per bushel. For several years past, there has been an universal complaint against this wheat, "that it was very difficult to thresh;" but owing to the introduction of threshing machines, that complaint has ceased, and the very quality which was condemned before, has now become one of its recommendations. that is, it does not shell in harvesting. It is proper to observe, that wheat threshed by a machine, comes into market in better condition than that threshed either by horses or by the flail.—By the former method, the *white caps* are got rid of, but by the two latter methods it is very difficult to separate all of them, especially when the wheat happens to be a little shrunk. There is another advantage in using threshing machines. It often happens that a crop of wheat, good in other respects, has a small quantity of smut in it: by threshing such wheat in a machine when it is dry, the smut grains are broken in pieces and carried off by the wind from the machine. This is well worth the attention of farmers, as we have seen wheat sold the past season in our market for one third less than it would have been worth had it been free from the smut. We are not aware that any perfect antitode has been found against this disease in wheat; every variety, and every country are more or less subject to it; and among the preventives, to prepare the ground *well*, and sow in *season*, may be counted the best. The following observations by Loudon. are well worth attention. "In making a choice from all the species and varieties which we have named, the *thin skinned white wheats* are prefered by all the best British farmers, whose soil and climate are suitable for this grain, and for sowing in autumn. In late situations, and less favorable soils and climates, the red varieties are generally made choice of; and those are also generally preferred for sowing in the spring. *Red wheats,however, are considered at least fifteen per cent less valuable than the white varieties.* Hence, the only recommendations we can give as to the choice of sub-varieties, is, to select the best from among those in use by the best farmers, in the given situation, or nearest well cultivated districts." The manures best calculated for wheat, are allowed by all agricultural chemists, to be animal matters and lime. The former has a direct influence in supplying that essential constituent to wheaten flour, gluten; and the latter, azote and lime, both actually found in the straw of the wheat. At all events, it is certain, wheat *will not thrive on any soil that does not contain lime.* In this, Sir H. Davy, Chaptal, Professor Thaer, Grisenthwaite, fully agree.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorology, in its common acceptation,signifies the doctrine, or history, of the appearance and causes of meteors. But in Physical Geography, its signification is far more extended. It is here applied to the explanation of all atmospheric phenomena. In its wide range are comprehended, not only the theory of meteorites, but also of the Aurora Borealis, and all the splendid phenomena of thunder storms. It embraces,more especially, the physical constitution and laws of the all-pervading medium in which we subsist: filling all space, and extending to the astonishing height of forty-five miles. Within this medium, there occurs most of the changes in the forms of matter, with which we are acquainted; and without its prevalence, all animated nature would sooner or later lie in devastating ruins. All insects must breath it, and all vegetation imbibe it, or wither, droop, and die. Then what is it, in which are wrought most of the wonders of creation, that are cognizable by our senses: and how does it enable *life* to subsist: matter to assume new forms, and divest itself of the old: and how is it possible to explain all the phenomena of heat and cold, the density or rarity of the air, to measure its whole weight, or a portion of it, its height, moisture, and dryness; the causes of rain, hail, snow, dews, and fogs; the electrical phenomena, Aurora Borealis, rain-bows, the azure sky; light, its combinations and properties; heat, and the causes of combustion, solar and culinary fire, and the phenomena of burning glasses? besides a great variety of others, the mere mention of which, together with the little that is known of the causes producing them, no doubt, often paralizes any efforts in the field of discovery, and deadens well directed and animated ambition. The only rational answer to such inquiries, is, do all that can be done by you, and leave for future generations, your legacy, and the investigation of what, by you, was inexplicable. When you reach the veil, beyond which no man has ever penetrated, then, theorize, or even speculate; and when your theories and speculations, which, perhaps may amount to no more than a unit in themselves, shall come to be compared with a thousand others, the total, or aggregate, shall abundantly corroborate your suspicions, and thereby unfold new treasures to an astonished and admiring world.

In this manner,and with very few exceptions, has science been indebted for all that adorns the page of history, and contributes to the comfort and happiness of society.

With these preliminaries, it is easy to see the intention and usefulness of meteoric observations,even the limited ones that our knowledge,and means of obtaining them,shall enable us to make. In academies of science,great attention has ever been paid to meteorology,and the facilities for accurate and extended observations, must far exceed any thing that at present we can hope for. Nevertheless, we feel assured, that such as we shall make,will claim and receive all the consideration merited. We moreover request, that, should they fall into the hands of any Meteorologist, they may be critically reviewed, and that inaccuracies, or omissions may be laid before the public in such shape as to present to us the proper correction. This we solicit the more ardently and cheerfully, as we have no knowledge that any observations have hitherto been made, in this whole district of country: and being the first, also, ever made by ourselves, we desire them to be correct; and as it is proposed to extend them to a lengthy series,an abundance of time, and a fair opportunity, will thereby be afforded, for every necessary correction and addition.

It will readily be perceived, that these observations will strengthen, confirm, or overthrow any preconceived opinions concerning the humidity or dryness, the rarity or density of our atmosphere, and the sudden alterations, and vicissitudes, or evenness of temperature, to which this climate and country are exposed; and from them, when compared with others, in this, or foreign countries, may be deduced the probable effect of these circumstances upon life, health, and longevity, as well as upon vegetation in general.

We commence with the indications of the Thermometer, Barometer, and Pluvimeter, or Rain Guage. Inserting, in connection, the condition of winds, and state of the weather, at the periods of observation; leaving for the reader to make such inferences from the facts, as may suggest themselves to him: as, perhaps, at what temperature and pressure of the atmosphere, and what the direction of the wind, when rain, hail, or snow is falling, &c. &c.

We shall presently connect with these, observations on the moisture and dryness of the air, to be measured with the Centigrade Hygrometer of Sausome. We hope, also, as this instrument can only mark the *relative* moisture, to be able to present the *actual* quantity of moisture in a given quantity of air, at the times of observation, and also the point of deposition, at each period of rain or snow, as well as the relative force and progression of winds.

The inquiry, how fast does evaporation take place at the surface of the earth, and on the surface of the water, at given temperatures, and tables connected therewith, and formed upon such observations, would afford much information, and gratify curiosity.

At sunrise, yesterday morning, the 10th, the thermometer stood at 5 dg. above Zero, and in three hours rose to 20 or to 25 dg. above Zero. Since that time the wind has performed a complete revolution, and at this time, Tuesday the 11th, 10 o'clock A. M. snow begins to fall, while the thermometer stands at 43 dg., or 11 dg. above the freezing point. We would merely ask, is it not singular, that while heated, or warm air, has a strong inclination upward, there should still be present in the upper

regions of air, a strata below the freezing point, and probably, from the fineness of the snowy particles, many degrees below. Much cold, however, must be brought to the surface by its continuance, which will not only diminish it here, by imparting it to the warmer strata, but also by displacing the warmer air, which will consequently ascend till the restoration of an equilibrium. *Jan.* 11, 1831. * * *

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—NO 2.

We hope our readers will understand our object, in continuing the numbers upon this subject. At this time, there is a general excitement in regard to cross breeding of plants, or improving, by introducing new varieties, as well as continuing valuable varieties by inoculating or grafting. In order to profit by this, the farmer and gardener should make themselves familiar with the different parts of the flower, and their several functions; and we sincerely hope that those of our readers who are anxious to see the agriculture and horticulture of our own country keep pace with Europe, will resolve to make at least one experiment in the ensuing year, and the rule is now generally adopted, that whoever produces a new variety, has the privilege of giving to it such name as he shall think proper.

The *calyx* is present with all perfect flowers, & serves as a covering to protect the more tender parts. It is of various shapes, and seems to act the same part with regard to the flower, as the leaves do for other parts of the plant; air is inhaled and exhaled by it, and it elaborates the juices for the perfection of the flower, and contributes to the growth of the stem.

The *corolla* lies within the calyx as a more delicate covering for the reproductive organs of the plant, and are capable of being acted upon by certain stimuli, and of closing for the protection of those organs which might be destroyed by moisture or otherwise. They are generally of such shape as will reflect the rays of the sun to the greatest advantage upon the stamens and pistils.

The *Stamens* seem very important in the economy of vegetation, without the intervention of pollen from the stamens, no pistilate flower will produce seed, and the character of the new plant is affected by that of the pollen, by which the pistil is impregnated. A proper knowledge of this fact is of the greatest importance to the farmer and gardener, and will explain the manner in which many of his seeds and fruits become mixed, and also point out a remedy for the same, and direct him in the process necessary for cross breeding of plants, for the purpose of procuring new and useful varieties. As the greatest improvements in agriculture and horticulture, which have been made for the last fifty years in the production of new varieties, have been dependant upon this knowledge, farmers cannot study the subject too closely.

The *anther*, or nob of the stamen, is a filaceous sack, filled with what appears to be a fine dust; this dust, when examined with a microscope, is found to be small particles of albuminous matter, inclosed in a membraneous covering, which on being moistened, swells and explodes, emitting a thin glare fluid. When the anther has arrived at maturity, the filaceous sack bursts with such force that the small particles of pollen are projected to considerable distance, and being light, they are driven still farther by winds.

The *pistil*, or central organ of the flower, projecting from the pericarp or seed vessel—this is composed in most cases, of a bundle of tubes, corresponding to the number of seeds contained in the pericarp, each seed having a separate tube. Sometimes these tubes are not connected in a bundle, as in the Indian corn, where each silk is a tube connected with one kernel, and may be considered a separate pistil. Whether these tubes are separate, or in bundles, they are enlarged at the outer end, giving them the pestle form, from which they derive their name.

The *seeds*, in their imperfect state, consist of a tegument, or skin, filled with a thin glare fluid, which in its more concrete state, forms the rudiments of the young plant. During the flowering of the plant, by the expansion and contraction of the tegument, or skin of the young seed, a small portion of the fluid contained in it, is forced out through the tube or pistil, and again received into it by suction; by this process, the mouth of the pistil is always kept wet, when the flower is in perfection, as the particles of pollen are brought in contact with the orifices of the pistils, by becoming moistened, they burst, and the fluid contained in them, mixing with that upon the pistil, is injected with it into the tegument of the young seed. And thus the plant becomes impregnated, and the character of the new plant is unalterably fixed, as to variety, partaking of the nature of both the plants upon which the stamen and pistil grew.

REFLECTIONS.

What more devotional, intellectual, tasteful, and healthy employment, than the study, observation, and manipulations of the garden. Where is the broad and comprehensive book of nature so plainly, pleasingly, and self evidently displayed, as among the herbs, flowers, and trees; and particularly when they owe their fragrance and beauties, and even their existence, to the planting and nursing of our own hands.

From the incipient expansion to perfect maturation and old age, they are monitorial emblems, speaking in the still small voice as profitably as irresistibly; they are the preachers whose teachings are never dull, whose doctrines are always orthodox: their lessons, morals, and precepts, are of plain application, and easy comprehension: they speak to all, and in the same language; calming the passions, and smiling approbation on the heart void of guile. I never look upon a young female who is engaged with, and has a taste for flowers, and the beauties of field and grove, but that I forgive her all the transgressions of her primeval heritage, transmitted from her who first tilled that garden that flourished *without weeds*, when the world came fresh and green from the hands of its maker. The tyrant, the revengeful, guilty, and depraved soul, seeks the heath, the cave, or barren mountain, where nature, rude, wild, and uncultivated assimilates to the raveenous and carnivorous animal appetites and propensities, rather than flee to the innocent gaiety, and pleasant soberness of the *parterre* and *shrubbery*.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.

There are a number of opinions prevalent respecting the cultivation of fruit, by budding or grafting, which, to say the least of them, are highly prejudicial to the science of horticulture, and to the interest of our country generally. One of the most common, is, that small, sour, knotty, hard apples, such as are produced in orchards which have not been cultivated by grafting or budding, make the best cider.—Another is, that the grafted tree will fail with the old stock, from which the cion was taken. And again, that grafted trees only bear every other year. It is difficult to say whether those prejudices originated in ignorance or superstition: but it is high time they were consigned to oblivion with the stories of ghosts and witchcraft. That the juice of all kinds of apples is not alike rich in acid and sacharine matter, is apparent, by mere tasting, but more accurately by ascertaining the specific gravity of the juice. It does not follow that the largest apples make the best cider; but for a general rule, the heaviest apples, according to their size, make the richest; other circumstances, such as colour and ripeness, being the same.—Neither is it certain that sweet apples contain most sacharine matter, although the taste would indicate it; in sour apples, there may be an equal quantity, but covered by the acid, which seems as necessary, in order to produce a good vinous fermentation, as the sugar; hence, we often find that cider, when made from sweet apples alone, is tasteless and incipid.

Two things should be kept in view by those who would cultivate apples for cider—richness of juice, and color of fruit, preferring red or yellow, to green or white. As these qualities may be found in fruit that possess other excellences, for kitchen and table use, we would not advise the cultivation of orchards, expressly for cider. Very few apples can be produced yielding richer juice than the Esopus Spitzenburg, and Swaar, both of which are of the first class of table fruits. As to the idea, that all cions taken from a tree will fail at the same time with the parent stock, it is equally as absurd as it would be to say that every child would die when its father did.—We know of some of the oldest varieties of apples cultivated in New England, cions of which have been brought into Western New York and grafted, which are as thrifty, and produce as finely, as any seedling in the orchards. This is a transatlantic error, and is resorted to as a finesse, because they cannot now produce an apple corresponding with the old descriptions of the Golden pippin, and we doubt whether they ever could.

England has, at this time, some justly celebrated Horticulturists, men who are enriching the world by their improvements; but in orchards they are as far behind us, as we are behind them in manufacturing. And we think that the old county of Ontario, in the state of New York, produces more fine apples than England, Scotland, and Ireland together.

As to the alternate bearing of trees, this is readily corrected by picking off part of the fruit when small, which will allow the tree to form blossom buds for the next year.

THE STEAM ENGINE.

The name of the *Steam Engine*, to most persons, brings the idea of a machine of the most complex nature, and hence intelligible only to those who will devote much time to the study of it.

But he that can understand a common pump may understand a steam engine. It is in fact only a pump, in which the fluid is made to impel the piston, instead of being impelled by it, that is to say, the fluid acts as the *power* instead of being the *resistance*. It may be described simply as a strong barrel or cylinder, with a closely fitted piston in it, which is driven up and down by steam admitted alternately from above and below from a suitable boiler; while the end of the piston rod, at which the whole force may be considered to be concentrated, is connected in any convenient way with the work that it is to be performed.

The power of the engine is of course proportioned to the size of the piston, and the density of the steam; that is, if the area of the piston be equal to one hundred square inches, and the density of the steam equal to twenty pounds on the square inch, then the whole force against the piston will be two thousand pounds —In some of the mines of Europe there are cylinders and pistons on more than ninety inches in diameter, of which the pressure of steam equals the effort of six hundred horses. The mechanical properties of steam are precisely like those of common air, hence any person, who is familiar with experiments in pneumatics, will readily see how the elastic force of the steam is capable of moving the piston, in the cylinder of a steam engine; and how by attaching a lever or other contrivances to the piston rod, motion may be communicated to pumps, mills, &c.

Those who are not familiar with such experiments may try for themselves the following: Take a goose quill, and a slice of potatoe, press on one end of the quill on the potatoe, and cut out a piece which will be left in the quill; this may be blown by the breath to a considerable distance, or it may be pushed backward and forward in the quill, in imitation of the piston of a steam engine.

The steam after leaving the cylinder, is sometimes allowed to escape into the open air; this is called the high pressure engine, on account of the force of steam required to act against the pressure of the atmosphere.

In other engines the steam escapes from the cylinder into a vessel, kept cool by being surrounded with cold water. Here the force of steam is instantly destroyed; so that a vacuum is kept up, on one side of the piston, while the whole force of the steam presses on the other side. This is called the low pressure, or condensing engine.

It is not an easy task to describe the manner in which the steam is made to act alternately at top and bottom of the piston. without a diagram, nor even with one, unless some parts are moveable. A real model of a steam engine, besides being very expensive and many of the parts hid from sight, is not easily managed by those whose business it is to teach In consideration of the difficulties, a model has been contrived, which is not very expensive, and easily managed. By this, a correct idea of the most essential parts of the steam engine may be easily obtained.—*Education Reporter.*

PORTABLE GAS.

We were shown on Saturday a portable gasometer, of the capacity of 7½ pints, in which were condensed 14 gallons of gas, a quantity which it is said might be increased to 30 or even 60 gallons. The proprietor, Mr. Joseph Boston, No. 7, Wall street, is confident that with this contrivance he can furnish a better light than that which is afforded by the usual method, and at the same price.—*Jour. of Com.*

VALUABLE RECIPE.

When a crack is discoversd in a stove, thro' which the fire or smoke penetrates, the aperture may be completely closed in a moment with a composition consisting of wood, ashes, and common salt, made into paste with a little water, plaistered over the crack. The good effect is equally certain, whether the stove, &c. be cold or hot.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, Pa. to the Editor of the N. England Farmer.

"I own a fine bull by Denton, purchased some years ago from John Hare Powell, Esq. This animal has made a great change in our stock. His calves are large, well formed, and promise to make valuable animals for the dairy. They discover a great disposition to fat, and with ordinary keep, his calves of 6 months old, weigh from 5 to 600 lbs.—yearlings, 7 to 800 lbs.—and we have heifers of 3 years old, 12 to 1300 lbs. live weight."

PREMIUMS.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, held in Concord, Mass. on Wednesday, the 29th ult. the following premiums were awarded:

To Nathan Brooks, of Acton, for 36 1-2 bush. six quarts of Rye, from one acre and 5 rods. $15,00

To Richard Hall, of Littleton, 2144 lbs. of Hops, first quality, from 148 rods, $10,00.

Newspapers in the State of New York.—An extract from Mr. Williams's forthcoming State Register for 1831, gives the number of Newspapers in this state at 234, of which about 70 are favorable to the present Administration, and 80 against it; 46 of the latter number are Anti Masonic. In Putnam and Rockland counties only, no papers are published.

In the city of New York, there are 51 papers of all kinds; daily 11, semi-weekly 10, weekly 24, monthly 5, semi monthly 1. There are supposed to be 16,000 daily sheets published, 18,000 semi weekly, and 50,000 weekly. The whole number of papers printed in the city in a year, is supposed to be 9,536,000—in the whole state, 14,536,000. The paper consumed by the journals of the State, in a year, is estimated at above 33,000 reams, and the cost of it, $4 a ream, $132,000

To the editor of the Argus, dated Washington Jan. 7.

"Dear Sir--The friends of Mr. Monroe, I fear, may abandon all hope of obtaining the passage of his bill. Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, this day made a speech against it, in the course of which he entered fully into the merits and demerits of the claim. He did this, he said, to vindicate congress for voting against it.

"The senate is still engaged as a high court of impeachment for the trial of Peck. It is probable that the testimony on the part of the respondent will be closed by Monday or tuesday' and the counsel will then sum up.

COLONIZATION.

The praiseworthy spirit on this subject is extending its march. A meeting was to be held on Tuesday evening last at the middle Dutch church, N. Y. for the purpose of organizing a society in furtherance of the object of Emancipation and African Colonization. Not only humanity demands our exertions towards the furtherance of this object; but the future welfare of a portion of our union is closely connected with its success. The colored population of some of the Southern States is already becoming a matter of deep anxiety and alarm to the citizens.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending Jan. 14, 1831.

Days	Ther morn	Ther even	Barom'r morn	Barom'r even	Winds morn	Winds even	Weather clear	Weather clo'dy	Weather rainy	Weather high winds	Observa'ns
8	26	24	30,00	29.75	*n e*	*e*		1			2 in's snow
9	25	8	29,68	29,58	*n e*	*n*		1			
10	22	23	29,55	29,45	*w*	*s*	1				
11	35	28	29,30	29,40	*s*	*n w*		1			1inch snow
12	20	15	29,81	29,80	*n w*	*n w*		1			
13	20	5	30.00	29,90	*n w*	*n*	1				
14	16	17	29,80	29,58	*s*	*n e*	1				

☞ *The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give the nearest mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time-*

The coldest day at sunrise this week was the 10th—5 degrees above Zero.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Jan. 21, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs		Mink	12a31
Pot	$91a92 50	Raccoon	18a31
Pearl	100a102 50	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel	25a44	Fisher	37a50
Do dried	75	Wild Cat	18a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	20a31	Gray Fox	18a25
Beeswax do	18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter do	10a12	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl	$8a9	Honey do	09
Do prime do	5a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	38a44	Mustard Seed per bush	$4
Beans do	50a62	Oats per bush	22
Candles, mould per lb	9 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	44a50	Pork, mess per bbl	$12a13
Cheese per lb	04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	$4 00	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	4 50a4 75	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush	78a87	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Salt per bbl	$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	94a100
Fox, cross	100a200	Buckwheat flour, cwt.	$1 75

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

BY C. W. DUNDAS.

NEW YORK.
All banks in this state, *par*, except the following
Broken Banks. Washington & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.

MASSACHUSETTS
Al banks in this state, *par*, except the following
Broken Banks. Farmers' b'nk of Belchertown, Sutton, Berkshire, Essex and Brighton banks.

VERMONT.
All banks in this state, *par.*

RHODE-ISLAND
All banks in this state, *par*, except the following
Broken Banks Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.

CONNECTICUT.
All banks in this state, *par*, except the following
Broken Banks. Eagle, Eagle pay'ble at Union bank New-York, Derby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
All banks in this state, *par.*

MAINE.
All banks in this state, *par.* except the following
Broken Banks. Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Passamaquoddy banks.

NEW-JERSEY.
State b'nk, & Trenton Banking Company, *par.*
All other banks, 2 *per cent*, except the following
Broken Banks. Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co., Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf. & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia Banks, *par.*
All other banks, 2 *per cent*, except the following
Broken Banks. Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sil. Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburgh, New-Hope Bridge Co. new emission, and Brownville banks.

OHIO.
All banks, 4 *to* 6 *per cent*,

MICHIGAN.
All banks, 2 *per cent*, except the following
Broken Banks. Monroe, and Detroit.

CANADA.
All banks, 2 *to* 3 *per cent*, except the Upper Cana. at Kingston, and Unchartered banks.

☞ *The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of $5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.*

ERRATA.

3d column, 1st page, 4th line from top, for "the same" read *that some.*

1st column, 4th page, 7th and 8th lines from bottom, for "top of them of wood," read *tops thin of wood.*

SELECTIONS.

RICHES OF THE WEST.

To enable distant readers to judge more correctly than they otherwise could of the importance of our Lake Commerce, and of the amount of western produce which seeks an outlet and a market there, we have been at the pains to obtain from our several Forwarding Merchants, the quantities of the various descriptions of property, *the products of the country*, which they have respectively received from the west, by way of the Lake, during the season of navigation, which has just closed.—In the item of wheat is included all which has gone directly or indirectly to the fine flouring Mill at Black Rock--the only article, the whole of which was not landed at our wharves.—From the transcripts politely furnished us, we have prepared a table of the leading articles they contain, which follows:

267,909	Bushels	Wheat,
36,929	Barrels	Flour,
11,859	do.	Ashes,
3,842	"	Whiskey,
6,938	"	Pork,
1,663	"	Beef,
4,319	Kegs	Butter,
4,216	"	Lard,
752	Casks	Linseed Oil,
774	Tuns	Pig and Scrap Iron,
742	Tuns	Stoves and other Castings,
998	Barrels and Tierces	Flax-Seed,
439	do.	do. Grass do.
1,273	Barrels	Lake Fish,
646	do.	Dried Fruit,
343	Casks	Beans,
359,000	Pipe	Staves,
25	Hogsheads	Tobacco,
3,514	Packs	Furs and Peltries,
187	Barrels	Tallow,
47	Tuns	Pig Lead,
1,667	Casks	Cheese,
29,185	Pounds	Wool,
149	1-2 Tuns	Hemp,
242	Bales	Feathers,
2	1-2 Tuns	Hams,
32	1-2 Tuns	Hops,
121	Barrels	Cider,
36	1-2 Tuns	Beeswax,
1,153	Hides and	Skins,
44	Barrels	Beer,
2,286	Bushels	Corn,
4,206	Boxes	Glass,
205	Barrels	Nuts,
31	Tuns	Glass and Stone-ware,
5,764	lbs.	Western Bar Iron.

Exclusive of the above there are large quantities of Sawed Building Stone, Shingles, Curled Maple and other Lumber, Paper Rags, (many tuns) with Axes, Cigars, Oats, Rye, and various other articles, in lesser quantities.

These returns we are perfectly aware are necessarily defective, as they embrace only what property has been received at the Storehouses, while no account is or can be obtained of all that has been received by the owner or consignee, either upon the wharves or on board Canal Boats, without entering into ware-house accounts. The statement we give, however, is good as far as it goes; and the importance and business of our town may be father illustrated by the fact that the greater part of this property was either owned or purchsed here, upon its arrival.—*Buffalo Journal.*

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

By a letter recently published in Philadelphia, it appears that Sea Island cotton was first introduced into the United States in the year 1789 by a Mr. Patrick Walsh. He sent to a Mr. Lovett, on Sapelo Island, some sacks of Pernambuco cotton seed. Of this he made no use until the next Spring, when wishing to use the sacks for some other purpose, he emptied out the seed upon the ground, without paying any attention to it; and the season being moist he was surprised to find in the fall, a small quantity of very fine cotton which had grown from these seed thus accidentally sown. A few years after he raised in one season 20 tons of cotton, from this small beginning. This is asserted to be the origen of the Long Staple cotton in the southern states.

WOOL

Sales of more than 100,000 pounds of fleece and pulled Wools have been made during the last ten days. Prices of Fleeces are fully maintained, and the quantity of this description of Wool in our market, is smaller than we have before known it for many months. Pulled Wools are more abundant, although there is no overstock of this article, sales of No. 1 Lambs, have been made during the week at 56c 3 months. There have been no additions to the former stock of Domestic Wool. The Logan from London, arrived yesterday, brought 21 bags of Foreign Wool. Accounts from London, of Nov. 30, state that the Wool Trade was not so active as it had been, and that some descriptions of the foreign article had declined from 1d to 3d per lb.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Saturday says—"Some long expected shipments from London have at length arrived to give relief to our market; and some considerable parcels are understood to be on their way to this and other ports. They consist of English, Spanish, Saxony, New South Wales and Danish; about 1500 bales are stated to be contained in the various shipments. This opportune supply will serve to enliven the market, notwithstanding the advanced season. Some coarse samples which we have inspected, being considerably higher charged than any previous shipments that have come under our notice, may possibly disappoint the shippers in their expectations, although the market appears likely to sustain itself well in this description. In the ordinary business of the week there has been no change."—*Bost. Cour.*

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.

A German, Dr. Hermstad, has discovered a mixture of metals, which is not only of the color of real gold, but also possesses its hardness, all its ductility, and the same specific weight. The inventor, however, does not assert that it is as unchangeable as gold; and there can be no doubt that if he had met with that quality in it, he would not have failed to mention it; for in that case he would have found the secret which has been so long and so vainly sought by the alchymists. This material is thus composed:—Out of twenty-four parts, equal in weight, there are sixteen of platina, seven of pure copper, and one of pure zinc; this is to be covered with powdered charcoal, and placed in a crucible on a strong fire, until the fusion has reduced the three into one mass; which will be the said counterfeit gold.—*Journal des Connaissances Usuolles.*

NOVEL SPORT.

Under this head we place the following advertisement, as it appears in the Yorkville Pioneer, of this State:

"A citizen of Yorkville, banters Union, Chester and Lancaster districts, S. C. and Mecklenburg county, N. C. to run in a *fox chase*, a dog in his possession against any dog, that can be brought to this place, from any quarter, within the limits above presented; for, from ten to fifty dollars, or the price of a public dinner or party, any time between this and the 8th of January next. For particulars inquire at the sign of the "Golden Ball," Yorkville, S. C."—*Charleston City Gaz.*

SURGERY.

The operation of lithonticity, or breaking up the stone in the bladder was lately performed for the first time in this country by Dr. Depeyre, a young French surgeon. This new method, which was first practised in Europe by Baron Heurteloup, supersedes the dangerous operation of cutting, and cures the disease without the loss of blood and with little pain or danger.—*Albany Advocate.*

CAPT. KING'S EXPEDITION.

The British ships, *Adventure* and *Beagle*, which have been employed, for the last three years, in surveying the coast of South America, and particularly about Cape Horn, under the orders of captain King, have arrived in England.

PRSENT NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Admirals of the Fleet. William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq.; Right Hon. James Lord Gambier, G. C. B.

Admirals. Of the red, 19; of the white, 19; of the blue, 20—total, 58.

Vice Admirals. Of the red, 22; of the white 22; of the blue, 22—total, 66.

Rear Admirals. Of the red, 23; of the white 23; of the blue, 24—total, 70.

Retired Rear Admirals, 35; retired Captains, 12—total, 44

Post Captains. On full pay, 568; on the half-pay of 14s. 6d. per diem, 100; on the half pay of 12s. 6d. per diem, 151—total, 819.

Commanders. On full pay, 757; on the half-pay of 10s. per diem, 151—total, 819.

Lieutenants superannuated with the rank of Commander, 100

Poor Knights of Windsor. Lieutenants, 6.

Lieutenants. On full pay, 2046; on the half pay of 7s. per diem, 300; on the half-pay of 6s. per diem, 1,010—total, 3,356.

Masters. Superannuated, 21.

Ditto for Service. On full pay, 121; on the half-pay of 7s per diem, 100; on the half-pay of 6s. per diem, 305—total, 526.

Pursers. On full pay, 337; on the half pay of 5s. per diem, 100; on the half-pay of 4s. per diem, 200—total, 637.

Medical Officers. Physicians, 12; Surgeons retired on full pay, 53; Surgeons for active service, 725; Assistant Surgeons, ditto. 357; Dispensers of Hospitals, 12; Hospital Mates, 3—total, 1,162.

Chaplains. Retired list, 46—total, 70.

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*The Royal Navy of Great Britain consists of 600 ships of war, rating from 140 guns down to surveying vessels carrying no more than two guns each. Of this large fleet, 188 sail are employed on foreign and home service, also for conveying mails and specie from the various parts of South America and the East Indies. The remainder arelying in ordinary at the naval depoteat Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. some are used as convict ships, or lent to the East India Company. The effective force of men is 20,000 Sailors and 3000 Royal Marines.

The following lines are attributed to the late Sir John Malcolm, author of a history of Persia, and the interesting "Sketches" of the same country.

"*O that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest.*"

So prayed the Psalmist to be free
From mortal bonds and earthly thrall;
And such, or soon or late shall be
Full oft the heart breathed prayer of all.
And we, when life's last sands we rove,
With faltering foot and aching breast,
Shall sigh for wings that waft the dove,
To flee away and be at rest.

While hearts are young and hopes are high
A fairy dream doth life appear;
Its sights are beauty to the eye,
Its sounds are music to the ear;
But soon it glides from youth to age;
And of its joys no more possessed,
We, like the captive of the cage,
Would flee away and be at rest.

Is ours fair woman's angel smile,
All bright and beautiful as day?
So of her cheek and eye the while,
Time steals the rose and dims the ray;
She wanders to the spirits' land,
And we with speechless grief oppress'd,
As o'er the faded form we stand,
Would gladly share her place of rest.

Beyond the hills—beyond the sea—
Oh! for the pinions of a dove;
Oh! for the morning's wings to flee
Away, and be with them we love;
When all is fled that's bright and fair,
And life is but a wintry waste,
This, this, at last must be our prayer,
To flee away and be at rest.